

Important from Washington.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Col. Kane arrived here on last evening, bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th of May. They were delivered to the President. Their purport has not officially transpired; but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been prejudiced, are erroneous and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally.

To this fact may be attributed the refusal of Col. Kane to communicate with the President. It is understood that Col. Kane denies the truth of the telegraph announcement from Boonville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the Peace Commissioners; when, in fact, Governor Cumming has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall have been received from Washington.

Contrary to the reports widely circulated, Col. Kane does not admit that there has been any such want of harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston as would jeopardize the public interest.

He speaks in eulogistic terms of Gen. Johnston, and the high state of discipline in which the latter maintained his forces, and praiseworthy spirit manifested by the army. The administration are much pleased with the manner he is understood to allude to the conduct of Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of the country.

There is great hope in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war is at an end. The peace party had been armed sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own last spring. It was the impression at Utah, that Brigham Young, who openly espouses the cause of the United States, would, in this respect, be able to maintain his position.

There was at one time strong opposition to him before emigration was resolved upon, but ever since this, feeling of hostility had been subsiding.

All the northern settlements are evacuated, with the exceptions of a few Mormons left to guard the public property at Salt Lake city, and besides these there are no Mormons for 40 miles south of that city.

The seventy Mormon families alluded to in a recent dispatch, did not, as was stated, apply to Gov. Cumming at Camp Scott for protection. They were brought there by him from Salt Lake city.

Two treaties were yesterday entered into at the Indian Bureau, with the upper and lower Sioux of Minnesota, the object of which is to confine them to a portion of the large reservation set apart under the treaty of 1857, to quiet the land titles and provide them permanent homes with the usual educational and industrial assistance.

The State Department have received dispatches from Minister Reed, announcing his intended resignation and return from China.

The Tribune correspondence says: The report of Lord Malmesbury's explanation of the Gulf outrages, does not correspond with the views presented to Mr. Dallas, and by him communicated by the preceding mail. So far from there being a slight difference of opinion, as alleged, there is a very material and positive disagreement, which will be exhibited on the answer of this Government, soon to be transmitted.

Sale of Swamp Lands—Locofoco Scheme Defeated.

Some of the Locofoco papers, having nothing else to growl about, are growling because the Commissioners of the Land office did not open a migrating establishment, and go to all the counties in the State to offer the swamp lands for sale. By this splendid Locofoco scheme, they would have had the Commissioner hiring an office and spreading his books and papers in Hillsdale, to sell the 39 acres for sale in that county; and after waiting a week or ten days, if it was not sold, to pack up and go to St. Joseph county and offer the 40 acres there. Then they would have had him go to Gladwin, Crawford, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Iosco, and other counties, where there is not a single inhabitant, and spread his documents on a log before the mosquitoes and black-flies, and call over his list and demand bidders, when there would not be a solitary human being within 100 miles of him. If a man should happen to want a lot in any of those counties, the Locofoco would have forced him to have followed the Commissioner there to purchase it, and perform the solemn act amid the howling of wolves and the howling of feathered Locofocos. But to show the utter foolishness of the idea of going to each county to offer these lands, we have only to state the fact that they are situated in *fifty-six* different counties, and it would have taken more than *four years* to have offered them all, if the Locofoco plan had been adopted, of offering them to nobody but the bats, and owls, and musketeers. The plan adopted by the Commissioner is the only one that could have been carried out with any degree of success.—*Detroit Adv.*

Reported Death of the Emperor of China.

The Christian Advocate of the 16th publishes the following intelligence, from a gentleman whom we suppose to be an American missionary in China: Peking, China, March 22, 1858.

"It is currently reported that the Emperor is dead. The Russian embassy received letters from Peking, dated on last Christmas day, stating that the emperor was very sick; that his lower limbs were entirely paralyzed, and that he could not live much longer. The English embassy received news via Canton from Peking, dated in February, 1858, to the effect that the emperor is dead. This report, however, is not credited here. The report of the emperor's dangerous illness seems to be well authenticated; and it is highly probable his death may soon add a fresh complication to the present negotiations, and furnish another link to the chain of great events by which God is opening up this mighty empire to the Gospel of his Son."

R. S. MACLAY.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

JONES & CAMPBELL, EDITORS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24TH, 1858.

Supplements to the Republican.

We last week mailed, pre-paid, to our subscribers throughout the county, supplements to this paper containing descriptions of the land advertised to be sold on the 28th of July next. We have since learned that some of our subscribers in the southern portion of the county, were obliged to pay postage on taking them from the post office. This happened through an oversight of the postmaster here, who, in the hurry of making up the mail, neglected to mark several of the packages pre-paid. We say this much in justice to ourselves, having no doubt but that many of our subscribers might think it strange in having to pay postage on matter they were entitled to receive free.

In order to avoid this heavy tax of pre-paying each supplement, amounting to quite a sum in the aggregate—we being obliged to pay three cents on each supplement, which would consume nearly the entire amount we receive for advertising the lands—we have made arrangements with the following gentlemen to distribute the remainder of the supplements:—At Cassopolis, at the office of C. W. Clisbee; Sumnerville, W. L. Clyburn; Edwardsburg, Nathan Aldrich; Pickett's Corners, M. J. Gard; Brownsville, L. J. Garwood; Vandalia, G. D. Jones; Little Prairie, Bound, E. W. Dixon; Adamsville, L. R. Reed. We will visit, during the latter part of the week, the following places and make the necessary arrangements:—Liberty Church, Lagrange, Union P. O. and Newburg. If our subscribers in these towns will call as above to receive their supplements for the next three weeks, they will be doing us a great favor besides saving us considerable expense.

Carping and Carpers.

There are a large class of people in the world who are ever given to fault-finding, to whining, to grieving and to carping at their superiors, or at those they may happen to regard as their enemies. To meet one of this class is to submit yourself to a boring process almost insufferable, or to incur a jealousy and enmity, that will make you the object of suspicion, falsehood and misrepresentation for all time to come. These are general characteristics, and we find them scattered in greater or less plenitude, through all the relations of life. But in no relation does the carper so flourish and expand and develop, as in the political relation. Here this effete and self-debased genus is perfectly at home, and here it assumes its widest importance and exercises its most deleterious function.

It used to be the boast of American politics that its exponents were able men, who relied upon argument, and experience and truth for the success of their economy. It was the privilege of the people to decide questions of public policy, and express preferences for men upon their merits. Their politics and statesmanship were synonymous of dignity, ability, honor and truthfulness. Mere personal bickering, enmity, carping, was entirely put aside and the test confined to the question of principle in the issue. Those were halcyon days in comparison to the present. Now the attempt is only made to cover up and confound, when then it was to reason and decide with judgment.

The present policy of the Democratic or pro-slavery party is to find fault and malign—to misinterpret and misrepresent—in every possible manner the position of its opponents, as well as to mystify and mislead the people as to its position and principles. To do this, it must needs resort to any and all means of accomplishing its purpose. It is, therefore, that we see and hear so constantly reiterated the cry of fraud, robbery, corruption, plunder, swindle and the like, from the pro-slavery party and organs. There is no argument of principles—once in a while there comes a homily on popular sovereignty, a tirade against a bank, a flurry against or in favor of some local interest,—but who ever saw or heard one that quietly and candidly sits down to discuss the merits of the repeal of the Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Fugitive Slave Law, or the Lecompton Constitution? This is not their style. They must not, for they dare not undertake such a task. They resort to innuendo, to falsehood, to charges of corruption, swindling and the like for it is their only refuge.

Akin to these, are another class of men who are distinct from the Democratic party, though their influence necessarily goes out towards it. These are the dissatisfied and disappointed harpies who hang upon the skirts of every successful organization. They wrap themselves up in a robe of thick self-sufficiency, claim to speak on all subjects for the mass of the people, growl and find fault and threaten at

every move that is made that does not suit them personally and individually; they imagine every man their foe that does not subscribe to their plans or yield to their leadership. They carry their dislikes and personalities into society, business, churches, conventions—into everything—and their carping always ends with threats of direful retribution or vengeance by or from the people upon the heads of those who are the favorites alike of the majority of their own party and the people. Both and all these classes of political weather-cocks, fault-finders and carpers are alike dishonest and venal; self-constituted arbiters of public opinion, who are only hedged by such as are weaker or more dishonest than themselves. The party and the public should spurn such men, and go back to that earlier and those better examples, when principles were the stake, and men played the game; when to be a partizan was to be an honest and true believer and exponent of its policy and economy, and to be a politician was not suggestive of dishonesty, knavery, fault-finding, untruthfulness, and all descriptions of selfishness and venality.

Republican State Convention.

As the time approaches for holding the next State Convention, we notice that a number of Republican papers throughout the State are discussing the matter, as to the time, place, and number of delegates composing the Convention. This is as it should be, as it is but proper that the voice and wishes of the people should be known before the Committee act in calling the Convention. The Jackson Citizen proposes that the Convention be held in the city of Jackson, which we consider a good point, as it is central and easy of access; but so far as the place for holding the Convention is concerned, we do not think it will make any material difference whether Detroit, Ann Arbor or Jackson is selected, as either point will, no doubt, give general satisfaction. As regards the time for holding the Convention, we believe that an early Convention—say the first or second week in August—would best suit the people throughout the entire State. This will only leave a little over two months for the purpose of canvassing the State, which we should judge was quite short enough. As to the number of delegates composing the Convention, we believe with Citizen that the number should not be less than three delegates to each Representative in our State Legislature. Then we should be glad to see from five to ten, or even more, good Republicans attending the Convention as delegates, who would have a direct voice in the proceedings. A large Convention always gives better satisfaction, because the people feel as though they had more voice in the matter. It gives the people an opportunity to meet each other, cultivate a profitable acquaintance, give more confidence in their action to the people at home, and concentrate a degree of unity and diffuse a feeling of enthusiasm throughout the entire State.

From the opinions that we have heard expressed by the people here, we are confident that an early convention, with a large delegation from each county, at any point the Committee may select, will meet with general approval, and be fully represented from all sections.

AN IMPOSTOR.—We notice that our exchanges from Central Illinois are warning the Masonic fraternity against the impositions of a man named Daniel Barber, who professes to be a Royal Arch Mason, and claims to be proprietor of a hotel at Galesburg. He travels around the country borrowing money from members of the order, and has succeeded to some extent, through that section of country, in obtaining what he desired. As he may accidentally get up this way some time, we would caution the members of the fraternity to beware of him, and treat the scamp as he deserves. The *Masonic Review* gives him the following flattering notice:

"AN IMPOSTOR.—There is a man traveling through the West, and procuring contributions from the Lodges and brethren, who is an expelled Mason. He goes by different names; sometimes as James Finch, again as Daniel Barber, and perhaps others. His real name is Daniel Barber; was formerly a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 127, at Ithaca, New York. He may be known by having a cut across the palm of the right hand. He has swindled a good many Lodges in Ohio, and it is hoped some one will detect him and have him punished."

LIBEL CASE.—Arch-Bishop Hughes, of New York, was before the Grand Jury of Albany on the 17th inst., as an applicant for an indictment against the Albany Statesman, for a libel contained in certain letters, exposing a society which it claims exists under the name of the Circle of Jesus.

After hearing the Arch-Bishop's testimony, the Grand Jury refused to indict, on the ground that if the matter is libelous against the Arch-Bishop, it should be prosecuted in New York where he lives, and not at the expense of Albany county.

"Retrenchment and Reform."
Now that Congress has adjourned sine die, and their acts are before the people for their investigation, it might be well to scrutinize their doings a little, and look into the conduct of the present administration. The following are among the most prominent acts passed during the session:

The Lecompton Constitution and the "English" Bill.
The Treasury Note Law.
The \$20,000,000 Loan Bill.
The admission of Minnesota.
The bill authorizing Seven Steam Sloop of War.
The Civil Appropriation Bill, including the Capitol Extension, the Washington Aqueduct, &c.
The Army Appropriation Bill.
The Indian Appropriation Bill.
The Post Office Appropriation Bill.
The bill for the Collection of the Revenue.
The Ocean Mail Steamer Bill.
The Military Road Bill (from Astoria to Salem, Oregon.)

Let us examine the character of some of the above acts. It will be seen that the *Loan Bill* was passed for twenty million dollars instead of fifteen as at first proposed. This was done in accordance with a recommendation of the President, brought in at the very close of Congress, in which he stated that he had discovered that several millions more money were required to meet the expenditures of the government for the first two quarters of the next fiscal year than had been estimated by Secretary Cobb, and hence a failure on the part of Congress to furnish him all the money he wanted would be a disgrace to the country. The bill was passed for twenty millions, which makes the account stand thus for sustaining the government up to the present time:

In the Treasury	\$17,710,000
Revenue for three quarters	55,000,000
Present quarter	8,000,000
Treasury notes issued	20,000,000
Loan granted	20,000,000
	\$100,710,000

Thus it will be seen that in the space of one year and four months this "economical," "Democratic," "retrenchment and reform" administration has used up \$100,710,000! The appropriations of this Congress, notwithstanding the bankrupt condition of the national treasury, amount to \$80,000,000. An appropriation was made for the building of seven steam sloops of war, for which there is no earthly use at the present time, unless it be to give a fat job to some whining politician. A fat job of printing was granted to the *National Intelligencer*, to keep it alive, as it was found to be in a state of decline, and its services it was thought might be needed to defend this pet administration a year or two hence, and they doubtless will be needed, for the cat is already out of the bag, and the people are inquiring, "why this waste of money, and where does it all go to?" It goes to feed pot-house politicians for valuable services rendered, and to keep up the influence and power of the party holding the reins of government.

Let us look back for a few years and contrast the expenditure of the present economical administration with those of a few of its predecessors:

Monroe's Administration (four years)	\$46,432,882.75
Adams' " "	51,671,933.50
Jackson's " (second term)	184,037,735.21
Van Buren's " "	110,675,427.51
Fillmore's " "	75,165,312.51
Polk's " "	125,451,013.52
Taylor's " (first year)	\$29,724,261.92
(Fillmore) second year, 30,025,779	158,151,228.71
Pierce's Administration	232,839,622.55

Buchanan's administration, first year, spent \$81,000,000; and at that rate will run up to over three hundred and twenty millions of dollars. This is "economy," "retrenchment and reform!"

The following are a few of the measures suggested to this Congress, by the President in his December message, some of which were laid over, some not touched, and some postponed for want of time:

The Pacific Railroad.
A General Bankrupt Law.
Kansas not admitted into the Union.
Oregon not admitted.
Arizona not organized.

A few thousand dollars were appropriated for Rivers and Harbors, and several millions for the Washington aqueduct, which will benefit nobody but the rich owners of real estate in the Federal metropolis. But such is "Democracy." Such is the "Democratic" idea of "retrenchment and reform." But as we have said before, it was all needed to sustain the popularity of the present administration. For the influence of a party in power depends so much upon its contract patronage, and on the jobs it may give out for the advantage of retainers and the quieting of dissidents, that there is no mode of controlling and reducing them, short of the dismissal of an administration which relies upon such aids. It is most notorious that the President had no other mode of maintaining his position in the free States than by a liberal use of patronage. This is the secret of the enormous and reckless expenditure. The places in the gift of the President must be made lucrative, and contracts of all kinds must be handed out to bind the party together. If the treasury were overdrawn, as in 1836 and 1857, the public would feel the matter less directly, but as it is, an indebtedness of near fifty millions of dollars is inevitable unless, as we can scarcely expect, the next session shall mature a new revenue law which will restore the former receipts.

The party in power appears determined to sin so shamefully as to leave

nothing whatever on which it can claim public support, or the public respect. It mends its Kansas atrocities by giving out wagon contracts and sutler jobs. It creates an army of patronage-dependants, and relies on these to sustain it.

We trust the people are not thus to be humbugged, and though they may buy up party favorites, it will take more money than James Buchanan can borrow on the credit of the United States to induce the people, the masses to say this is all right. We believe the result of the elections this fall in some of the strongholds of the Democracy will make this fact evident, by the election of true Republicans in place of some of the Democratic demagogues that now sit in the halls of Congress.

Election on the Lecompton Constitution.

The 2d of August next has been appointed by the Election Board of Kansas, as the day upon which to play the farce of Lecompton for the third and last time. This we consider the best day in the whole year upon which the election could take place, as it is the same day that the general election is held in Missouri, and consequently the worst time to suit the fraudulent designs of the slave power. Slavery not being so strong in Missouri but what it needs the presence of all the border ruffians at home to prevent the State from going Republican at the coming election. So they must either abandon the idea of making a pilgrimage to Kansas, to carry out the Buchanan programme, or else turn Missouri over to the tender mercies of the Republicans.

This state of things was brought about by the aid of Mr. Wier, the Attorney General of Kansas, whom Buchanan was about to remove, because, like so many of the Kansas officials before him, he was a traitor to the slave power. It appears that the President in his instructions to Governor Denver, as Chairman of the Board—

which, as our readers are aware, consists of two officers elected by the people and three appointed by the President, who have the power to appoint the election day, canvass the returns, and, of course, if there was a majority of the right stamp on the Board, to return a majority for Lecompton—made the request that he would allow no action to be taken until he had appointed a new Attorney General. But Mr. Wier and the other two free State members saw the trap that the President's party had unwittingly set for him, and they thought they would spring it. Accordingly a majority of the Board called a meeting to decide upon the time of voting. Gov. Denver was in the minority. He showed them the President's direction not to fix the time till he had removed Mr. Wier, but they thought they would manage their affairs in their own way—as in that instance the English bill gave them the power—independent of Presidential dictation. So they voted to hold the election on the above day. This is a sad state of affairs for the President's scheme of making Kansas a slave State, but that it is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by the entire North, is a gratifying thought.

The following is a list of the counties in the order in which the Swamp Land sales will take place, and the number of acres in each. The sales will commence with Monroe county, in the southeast corner of the State, proceeding from east to west alternately, until all that are advertised in each and every county shall be offered:

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
Monroe	4,561	Labett	27,966
Hillsdale	39	Monteith	31,443
St. Joseph	40	Meosta	64,451
Cass	688	Newaygo	25,432
Berrien	245	Lake	18,890
Van Buren	2,742	Oscoda	46,990
Kalamazoo	284	Clare	59,454
Calhoun	863	Gladwin	76,585
Oakland	482	Arene	87,965
Livingston	262	Iosco	62,015
Ingham	5,365	Ogemaw	63,121
Easton	7,670	Rockhampton	42,467
Barry	5,597	Crawford	14,274
Alcona	29,573	Oscoda	25,085
Ottawa	1,323	Alcona	123,750
Kent	1,686	Alcona	201,178
Isabella	2,571	Montmorency	102,212
Clifton	6,732	Isabella	31,000
Shiawassee	13,298	Cheboygan	151,144
Genesee	4,561	Labett	194,381
St. Clair	14,167	Chippewa	480,454
Isabella	97,413	MacKinnon	285,281
Huron	17,881	MacKinnon	285,281
Tosola	98,364	Schroeder	328,937
Saginaw	81,671	Marquette	425,538
Midland	41,608	Houghton	72,252
Gratiot	24,407	Ontonagon	120,552

Modern "Democracy."

If Buchanan is elected, Kansas will be a free State.—*Northern Democrats* in 1850.

"Kansas is now a Slave State, as much so as South Carolina or Georgia."—*James Buchanan's Kansas Message.*

"The man who lives by daily labor, and who has put his labor in the market and takes the best he can get for it—in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, are slaves."—*Senator Hammond of South Carolina.*

"I do not care whether you call it slavery or servitude, the man who has mental offices to perform is the slave or servant, I care not whether he is white or black. Servitude or slavery grows out of the organic structure of man."—*Senator Johnson, of Tenn.*

The Louisville Journal, in speaking of the proslavery of its political opponent, says: "If there was a majority of Democrats in Heaven they wouldn't permit St. Peter to let anybody in who was not a Lecompton Democrat."

For the Republican.
Wife Wanted.
A native masculine, on the sunny side of thirty, who has never committed matrimony—got up on the original plan—between five and seven feet high—who was never called handsome except in jest—with a heart of flesh capable of receiving an impression—hand neither larger nor harder than a brick—accustomed to daily labor—free from debt—minus all kinds of change and territory—possessed of a slight knowledge of human nature and things in general—great lover of music—constant reader of *Godey* but not of the *Ledger*—of good habits—whose greatest failing is an excess of modesty—would form a partnership with one of the opposite sex, providing she can come up to the following scratches:

1st. She must not be a gossip, spiritualist, believer in the doctrine of woman's rights, nor member of more than four political or secret societies.

2d. Her form must not be like an angel's, but full and in good shape. Hair natural, but neither red, sandy, nor inclined to curl. Eyes not like a dove—neither black nor white—but to look straight and not squint. Waist not too small nor larger than a tub. Feet of reasonable dimensions—free from blemishes and neatly dressed.

3d. Her teeth, voice, judgment and constitution must be sound or in good repair.

4th. She must not be above feeding the pigs, and attending to matters during her husband's absence; or being seen with him when poorly dressed, or patching his breeches in case of actual necessity.

5th. She must fully understand the difference between looking over and overlooking, (shirts and other traps), and between twiddle dee and twiddle dum.

6th. She must be strong and healthy, able to carry a large luncheon (and a small jug) some distance, and in case of sudden indisposition will be expected to help her lord home and put him to bed. Also not be easily frightened at strange noises or jump very high at the sight of toads, frogs, and other insects.

7th. She must be willing to stay at home one whole day in the week, and on others get breakfast before leaving—cold dinners to be "set up" on washing days only.

8th. She must on all occasions let her husband's hair, whiskers, razor and boot-jack alone, and suffer him to have the safe key in his trousers pocket.

9th. She must be satisfied with nine-tenths of the entire profits for "pin money," and limit her amount of dress, jewelry, dainty and size of crinoline, accordingly.

Last Scratch.—She must have a whole soul, a heart not petrified by shining through every feature, ready to speak kindly to the downcast and broken hearted, or to burst forth in sympathy with affliction or poor relation.

Any young lady favorably disposed, possessing the above qualifications, who can cheerfully submit to these regulations, with sufficient cash in hand to supply her extra wants for three days, can address, **TR. HISRAW,** Care of the gentlemanly editors of this paper, or to Bachelor's Hall, Do-wagiac, Mich.

June 23d, 1858.

Arrival of the Persia.

St. Johns, June 21.—The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool on Saturday the 12th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 8 o'clock Saturday evening by the steamer Victoria, the newly employed news yacht of the Associate Press.

The Persia has 123 passengers for New York. The news is quite interesting, as will be seen from the subjoined summary of its points. The Atlantic telegraph fleet sailed on the 10th.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet expected to reach mid-ocean and commence the operation of laying the cable about the 20th of June. They would proceed there under sail. The Agamemnon was towed out of Plymouth Sound at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 10th. The Niagara left under steam at 11 o'clock.

The squadron subsequently started under canvass, with a northerly breeze.

A new weekly line of steamships, of which the Indian Empire, formerly the United States, is the pioneer, was ready for operation. The Indian Empire, with the Colonial and United States mails, would leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday last. She is expected to run from Galway to Halifax in eight days.

The terms upon which the Cagliari affair had been settled are as follows: Naples agrees to compensate the English engineers with £2,000, to place Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and to liberate the Sardinian prisoners.

The warlike preparations going on in France attract the attention of the English press and Parliament. In the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli repudiated all idea of danger of a war with France, and said the relations of the two Powers were of the most amicable nature. Mr. Fitzgerald had stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, labored under great misapprehension in representing England as acquiescing in the free labor movement.

The dates from Bombay, arrived by telegraph from Malta, are to the 21st of May. The British had entire possession of Bahliouf. The enemy deserted Bahliouf as the British approached. An attack on Calpee was expected in a few days. Oude was quieting down.

The Bank of France had increased its specie nearly 70,000,000 francs in a month.

News and Other Paragraphs.
Ice is sold in Shreveport, La., at five cents a pound.

There are but three Revolutionary Pensioners surviving in the State of Ohio.

NEW BANK.—The bank of Geneseo has just been put into operation at Geneseo, Illinois, with a capital of \$50,000.

Kansas is nineteen thousand square miles greater than all New England, New York and New Jersey.

It is a curious fact that every general officer in the American revolution was a Free Mason—except Benedict Arnold.

JACKSON A BABY DEPOT.—Two infants have been found abandoned, in the city of Jackson, within a few days past.

The steamships Hermann and Washington were sold on the 17th inst., at auction for \$46,000. Capt. Wm. Payson was the purchaser.

Mrs. Goldschmidt, (Jenny Lind) recently gave birth to twins—one of each sex. Here we have another edition in two volumes of "Goldsmith's Animated Nature."

YALE COLLEGE.—The whole number of students of Yale College, who have made profession of religion, the past year, is said to exceed one hundred and twenty.

KANSAS.—Ex-Governor Stanton addressed a large audience at Lawrence on the evening of the 7th in opposition to the English swindle. It is said he will speak throughout the territory.

William B. Astor has bought Powers's statue called "California," for the sum of \$7,500, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish has bought a third duplicate of the same artist's "Fisher Boy," for \$1,000.

"RE-APPOINTED."—Buchanan is carrying out the doctrine of rotation most admirably in Michigan. Out of eleven Registers and Receivers in this State confirmed the other day, eleven of them were "re-appointed."

ECONOMY.—Instead of hanging a thousand dollar negro, at Paris, Ky., who had murdered another negro of the same value, he was reprieved and sold out of the State. The institution cannot afford to throw away two negroes worth \$2,000.

The Chicago Tribune says, that the article originating in the *Buffalo Republic*, and copied by the eastern press relative to a disease similar to that which occurred at the National Hotel, Washington, at the Chicago Hotels, is without foundation or truth.

THE LIQUOR LAW VOTE IN MAINE.—The returns from 150 towns show the following result: For the Prohibitory Act of 1833, 17,561; for the License Act of 1836, 2,570. It is evident that a large number of voters did not visit the polls on this occasion.

THE SWILL MILK BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—George W. Morton, City Inspector, has filed a complaint with the Mayor of New York, representing that the swill milk establishments in that city are a nuisance, and recommending that they be abated forthwith.

Dennis Corcoran, who was among the killed by the explosion of the steamer Pennsylvania near Memphis, has been a prominent editor at New Orleans for many years, first on the *Picayune* and then on the *Delta*, of which he was one of the principal founders.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEW YORK CITY.—According to the annual census, as given in Trow's New York Directory, for 1858-9, the population of the city is set down at 400, families less than it contained last year. The fact is attributed to the commercial revulsion.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was observed on Thursday last, by a military display in Charleston and Boston, and a Firemen's turnout in Chelsea.

The Monument Association also held its annual meeting, and re-elected the old board of officers.

A woman named Gibbons was crushed to death by one of the Chicago draw-bridges on Friday last. She was in the act of stepping upon the bridge just as the tenders were commencing to open it, when she was caught between the ends of the bridge and sidewalk railing and terribly mangled.